

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.) May 5, 1815.

No. 3.

CONDITIONS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday by I. M. Williams, at three dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 25 for each continuance.

All letters to the Editor, to insure attention, must be post paid.

AN EXPOSITION

Causes & character of the late War with Great Britain.

PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(CONTINUED.)

But the American government has seen, with some surprise, the glass, which the Prince Regent of Great Britain, in his declaration of the 10th January, 1815, has descended to bestow upon the British claim of a right to impress men, on board of the merchant vessels of other nations; and the return, which he has required to make upon the conduct of the U. States, relative to the controverted doctrine of expatriation. The American Government, like every other civilized government, avows the principle and indulges the practice of naturalizing foreigners. In Great Britain, and throughout the continent of Europe, the laws and regulations upon the subject, are not materially dissimilar, when compared with the laws and regulations of the United States. The effect, however, of such a naturalization, upon the connexion, which previously subsisted between the naturalized person, and the government of the country of his birth, has been differently considered, at different times, and in different places. In some countries, it is held, in which a diversity of opinion does not exist, and cannot arise. It is agreed, on all hands, that an act of naturalization is not a violation of the law of nations; and that, in particular, it is not in itself an offence against the government, whose subject is naturalized. It is agreed, that an act of naturalization creates between the parties the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection. It is agreed, that while a naturalized citizen continues within the territory and jurisdiction of his adopted government, he cannot be pursued, or seized, or restrained, by his former sovereign. It is agreed, that a naturalized citizen, whatever may be thought of the claims of the sovereign of his native country, cannot lawfully be withdrawn from the obligations of his contract of naturalization, by the force or the seduction of a third power. And it is agreed, that no sovereign can lawfully interfere, to take from the service, or the employment of another sovereign, persons who are not the subjects of either of the sovereigns engaged in the transactions. Beyond the principles of these accorded propositions, what have the United States done to justify the imputation of "harboring British seamen, and of exercising an assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects?" (30) The U. States have, indeed, insisted upon the right of navigating the ocean in peace and safety, protecting all that is covered by their flag, as on a place of equal and common jurisdiction to all nations; save where the law of war interposes the exceptions of visitation, search and capture; but, in doing this, they have done no wrong. The United States, in perfect consistency, it is believed, with the practice of all belligerent nations, not even excepting Great Britain herself, have, indeed, announced a determination, since the declaration of hostilities, to afford protection, as well to the naturalized as to the native citizen, who, giving the strongest proofs of fidelity, should be taken in arms by the enemy; and the British cabinet well know that this determination could have no influence upon those councils of their sovereign, which preceded and produced the war. It was not, then, to "harbor British seamen," nor to "transfer the allegiance of British subjects," nor to "cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign," nor to vindicate "the pretension that acts of naturalization, and certificates of citizenship, were as valid out of their own territory as within it;" (31) that the United States have asserted the honor and the privilege of their flag, by the force of reason and of arms. But it was to resist a systematic scheme of maritime aggression, which prescribing to every other nation the limits of a territorial boundary, claimed for Great Britain the exclusive dominion of the seas; and which, spurning the settled principles of the law of war, condemned the ships and mariners of the United States, to suffer, upon the high seas, and virtually within the jurisdiction of their flag, the most rigorous dispositions of the British principal code, inflicted by the coarse and licentious hand of a British press gang.

The injustice of the British claim and the cruelty of the British practice, have tested for a series of years, the pride and the patience of the American government; but, still, every experiment was anxiously made, to avoid the last resort of nations. The claim of Great Britain, in its theory, was limited to the right of seeking and impressing its own subjects, on board of the merchant vessels of the United States, although in fact experience, it has been extended (as already appears) to the seizure of the subjects of every other power, sailing under a voluntary contract with the American merchant; to the seizure of the naturalized citizens of the United States, sailing, also, under voluntary contracts, which every foreigner, independent of any act of naturalization, is at liberty to form in every country; and even to the seizure of the native citizens of the United States, sailing on board the ships of their own nation, in the prosecution of a lawful commerce. The excuse for what has been unfeelingly termed, "partial misrule," & occasional abuse," (32) when the right of impressment was practised towards vessels of the United States, is, in the words of the prince regent's declaration, "a similarity of language and manners;" but was it not known, when this

was a sovereign," nor to vindicate "the pretension that acts of naturalization, and certificates of citizenship, were as valid out of their own territory as within it;" (31) that the United States have asserted the honor and the privilege of their flag, by the force of reason and of arms. But it was to resist a systematic scheme of maritime aggression, which prescribing to every other nation the limits of a territorial boundary, claimed for Great Britain the exclusive dominion of the seas; and which, spurning the settled principles of the law of war, condemned the ships and mariners of the United States, to suffer, upon the high seas, and virtually within the jurisdiction of their flag, the most rigorous dispositions of the British principal code, inflicted by the coarse and licentious hand of a British press gang.

Sweden, the Dane, and the German; that the Frenchman, the Spaniard and the Portuguese; nay, that the African and the Asiatic; between whom and the people of G. Britain there exists no similarity of language, manners or complexion; had been, equally with the American citizen and the British subject, the victims of the impressment tyrany? (33) If, however, the excuse be sincere, if the real object of the impressment be merely to secure to Great Britain, the naval services of her own subjects, and not to man her fleets, in every practicable mode of enlistment, by right, or by wrong; and if a just and generous government, professing mutual friendship and respect, may be presumed to prefer the accomplishment even of a legitimate purpose, by means the least affecting and injurious to others, why have the overtures of the United States, offering other means as effectual as impressment, for the purpose avowed, to the consideration and acceptance of Great Britain, been forever eluded or rejected? It has been offered, that the number of men to be protected by an American vessel should be limited by her tonnage; that British officers should be permitted, in British ports, to enter the vessel, in order to ascertain the number of men on board; and that, in case of an addition to her crew, the British subjects enlisted should be liable to impressment. (34) It was offered in the solemn form of a law, that the American seamen should be registered; that they should be provided with certificates of citizenship (35) and that the roll of the crew of every vessel

should be formally authenticated. (36) It was offered, that no refuge or protection should be given to deserters; but, that, on the contrary, they should be surrendered. (37) It was "again and again offered to concur in a convention, which it was thought practicable to be formed, and which should settle the question of impressment, in a manner that would be safe for England, and satisfactory to the United States (38) It was offered, that each party should prohibit its citizens or subjects, from clandestinely concealing or carrying away, from the territories or colonies of the other, any persons belonging to the other party (39) And, conclusively, it has been offered and declared by law, that "after the termination of the present war, it should not be lawful to employ on board of any of the public or private vessels of the United States, any persons except citizens of the U. States; & that no foreigner should be admitted to become a citizen hereafter, who had not, for the continued term of five years, resided within the United States, without being, at any time, during the five years, out of the territory of the United States." (40)

It is manifest then that such provision might be made by law; and that such provision has been repeatedly and urgently proposed; as would, in all future times, exclude from the maritime service of the U. States, both in public and in private vessels, every person, who could, possibly, be claimed by Great Britain, as a native subject, whether he had, or had not been naturalized in America. (41) Enforced by the same sanctions and securities, which are employed to enforce the penal code of Great Britain as well as the penal code of the U. States, the provision would afford the strongest evidence, that no British subject could be found in service on board of an American vessel; and, consequently, whatever might be the British right of impressment, in the abstract, there would remain no justifiable motive, there could hardly be invented a plausible pretext, to exercise it, at the expense of the American right of lawful commerce. If, however, the American government, in her demands, is to be regarded as a party to a fraud and a violation, it is sufficient to observe, that the American government would always be ready to hear, and to redress, every just complaint; or, if redress were sought and refused, (a preliminary course, that ought never to have been omitted, but which G. Britain has never pursued,) it would still be in the power of the British government to resort to its own force, by acts equivalent to war, for the reparation of its wrongs. But Great Britain has, unhappily, perceived in the acceptance of the overtures of the American government, consequences injurious to her maritime policy; and therefore, withholds it at the expense of her justice. She perceives, perhaps, a loss of the American nursery for her seamen, while she is at peace; a loss of the service of American crews, while she is at war; and a loss of many of those opportunities, which have enabled her to enrich her navy, by the spoils of the American commerce, without exposing her own commerce to the risk of retaliation or reprisals.

Thus were the United States, in a season of reputed peace, involved in the evils of a state of war; and thus, was the American flag annoyed by a nation still professing to cherish the sentiments of mutual friendship and respect, which had been recently vouchered, by the faith of a solemn treaty. But the American government even yet abstained from vindicating its rights, and from avenging its wrongs, by an appeal to arms. It was not insensibility to those wrongs; nor a dread of British power; nor a subservience to British interests, that prevailed, at

that period in the councils of the U. States; but, under all trials, the American government abstained from the appeal to arms then, as it has repeatedly since done, in its collisions with France, as well as with G. Britain, from the purest love of peace, while peace could be rendered compatible with the honor and independence of the nation.

During the period which has hitherto been more particularly contemplated (from the declaration of hostilities between Great Britain and France in the year 1793, until the short-lived ratification of the treaty of Amiens in 1802) there were not wanting occasions to test the consistency and the impartiality of the American government, by a comparison of its conduct towards Great Britain, with its conduct towards other nations. The manifestations of the extreme jealousy of the French government, and of the intemperate zeal of its ministers near the United States, were co-eval with the proclamation of neutrality; but after the ratification of the treaty of London, the scene of violence, spoliation, and contumely, opened by France, upon the U. States, became such, as to admit, perhaps, of no parallel, except in the contemporaneous scenes which were exhibited by the injustice of her great competitor.—The American government acted, in both cases, on the same pacific policy; in the same spirit of patience and forbearance; but with the same determination, also, to assert the honor and independence of the nation.—When, therefore, every conciliatory effort had failed, and when two successive missions of peace had been contemptuously repulsed, the American government, in the year 1798, annulled its treaties with France, and waged a maritime war against that nation, for the defence of its citizens and of its commerce, posting on the high seas.—But as soon as the hope was conceived, of a satisfactory change in the dispositions of the French government, the American government hastened to send another mission to France; and a convention, signed in the year 1800, terminated the subsisting differences between the two nations.

Nor were the United States able, during the same period, to avoid a collision with the government of Spain, upon many important and critical questions of boundary and commerce of Indian warfare, and maritime spoliation. Preserving, however, their system of moderation, in the assertion of their rights, a course of amicable discussion and explanation, produced mutual satisfaction; and a treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation was formed in the year 1795, by which the citizens of the U. States acquired a right, for the space of three years, to deposit their merchandise and effects in the port of New Orleans; with a promise, either that the enjoyment of that right should be indefinitely continued, or that another part of the banks of the Mississippi should be assigned for an equivalent establishment. But, when in the year 1802, the port of New Orleans was abruptly closed against the citizens of the United States, without an assignment of any other equivalent place of deposit, the harmony of the two countries was again most seriously endangered; until the Spanish government, yielding to the remonstrances of the United States, disavowed the act of the intendant of New Orleans, and ordered the right of deposits to be reinstated, on the terms of the treaty of 1795.

The effects produced, even by a temporary suspension of the right of deposits at New Orleans, upon the interests and feelings of the nation, naturally suggested to the American government, the expediency of guarding against their recurrence, by the acquisition of a permanent property in the province of Louisiana. The minister of the United States, at Madrid, was accordingly, instructed to apply to the government of Spain upon the subject; and, on the 4th of May, 1803, he received an answer stating, that "by the retrocession made to France, of Louisiana, that power regained the province, with the limits it had, saving the rights acquired by other powers; and that the United States could address themselves to the French government, to negotiate the acquisition of territories, which might suit their interest." (42) But before this reference, official information

(43) See the letter from Don Pedro Cevallos, the minister of Spain, to Mr. C. Pinckney, the minister of the United States, dated the 4th of May, 1803, from which the passage cited is literally translated.

(31) See these passages in the British declaration, of the 10th of Jan. 1815.

(32) See the British declaration of the 10th January, 1815.

(33) See the letter of Mr. Pickering, secretary of state to Mr. King, minister at London, of the 26th of October, 1796; and the letter of Mr. Marshall, secretary of state, to Mr. King, of the 20th September, 1800.

(34) See the letter of Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, to Mr. Pinckney, minister at London, dated the 11th of June, 1793, and the letter of Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to Mr. King, minister at London, dated the 8th of June, 1796.

(35) See the act of Congress, passed the 28th May, 1796.

(36) See the letter of Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to Mr. King minister at London, dated the 8th of June, 1796.

(37) See the project of a treaty on the subject, between Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, and Mr. Liston, the British minister, at Philadelphia, in the year 1800.

(38) See the letter of Mr. King, minister at London, to the secretary of state, dated the 13th of March, 1799.

(39) See the letter of Mr. King, to the secretary of state, dated in July, 1803.

(40) See the act of congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1813.

(41) See the Letter of instructions from Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, to the plenipotentiaries for treating of peace with G. Britain, under the mediation of the emperor Alexander; dated the 6th of April, 1813.

tion of the same fact had been received by Mr. Pinckney from the court of Spain, in the month of March preceding; and the American government, having instituted a special mission to negotiate the purchase of Louisiana from France, or from Spain, which ever should be its sovereign, the purchase was, accordingly, accomplished for a valuable consideration (that was punctually paid) by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th April, 1803.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the National Intelligencer. TRADE TO PORTO RICO.

The following liberal regulations respecting the commerce and citizens of the U. States, have lately been adopted by the Insular Government of Porto Rico. They have been communicated to us through a channel that leaves no doubt of their authenticity, & may be relied on as genuine. To all to whom these presents shall come.

Greeting.

The intercourse between the U. States, and this Island being now happily exempted from interruption by the establishment of peace between the said States & G. Britain, the undersigned, Insular Government of the Island of Porto Rico, has for the purpose of facilitating the same, determined to enact the following regulations, to be observed from the first day of the ensuing month in their commercial intercourse.

- 1st. Flour shall pay for entry and every charge incident thereto, only one dollar and twenty five cents per barrel, which is less than one third of the duty now paid.
- 2d. Corn or rye meal shall pay fifty cents per barrel, and in like rate per hundred weight, shipped in hogheads or bags.
- 3d. Provisions of every other sort, bread, flesh or fish, shall pay eight per cent ad valorem, to fix which unchangeably, it is hereby declared to be the current market price of the article, after deducting therefrom one fourth thereof.
- 4th. Soap, candles, (tallow or spermaceti) March, house furniture of every sort, to be rated in like manner as provisions and to pay ad valorem as above specified.
- 5th. All implements of husbandry, feeds for field or garden, bullock, machinery and instruments to assist labor, or to promote the arts and sciences, and horses for labour or pleasure, to be free from duty, or any charge whatsoever.
- 6th. All other merchandise or manufactures, excepting what is above enumerated, brought in vessels of the U. States, shall pay twelve per cent, ad valorem, as heretofore fixed, and no other duty or charge whatsoever.
- 7th. Products of this Island, exported in vessels aforesaid, shall pay seven per cent ad valorem, to be fixed in manner above specified.
- 8th. Tonnage duty now fifty cents per ton, shall be reduced one half, to be paid in one port, should the vessel or vessels visit all the free ports, viz. Porto Rico, Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Cabo Roxo, Ponce, Faxardo, Humacao, which they may do without let, hindrance or additional expense, as may comport with their views of sale or purchase.
- 9th. A cargo or cargoes may be transferred in whole or in part from vessel to vessel lying in port for foreign destination, on paying one per cent. for the same as per invoice or manifest.
- 10th. A cargo or cargoes landed and stored may be reshipped for exportation elsewhere, on the payment of one per cent, per invoice or manifest.
- 11th. Every protection and assistance will be extended to American citizens trading here; and should any doubts hereafter arise on the construction of these regulations the decision shall be in favor of the American citizen.
- 12th. Not only good faith will be observed in the custom house, but the utmost punctuality and zeal in dispatching business will be given by its officers.
- 13th. Vessels from the U. States ought always (no matter at what season they sail) to bring health certificates from the resident Spanish Consul, as the laws of Spain demand the same; if no Consul resides at his port of departure, this regulation will of course not apply, and will not be exacted.

Given under my hand and seal of office (L. S.) this first day of April 1815.

ALEXANDER RAMIREZ.

Nassau, N. P. March 18.

A copy of the subjoined act of parliament was enclosed to us with the following query: "is it not astonishing that we should thus long have been allowed to remain ignorant of the passing of this to us most important act, which has made

all of our ports of entry free ports, and opens our tale for sale to all the world?" Under this act and with the prospect of a renewed intercourse with the U. States, that attention and industry heretofore bestowed upon this great article of our product, but which have been paralyzed by the war, may now be again directed to it with a reasonable expectancy of remuneration.

Sancti Bilingualissimi Secundo.

Georgii III. Regis.

CHAP. XCIX.

An act for allowing certain articles to be imported into the Bahama Islands, and exported therefrom in foreign vessels, and for encouraging the exportation of salt from the said Islands.

July 2 1815.

Whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made for encouraging the exportation of salt from the Bahama Islands: Be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of August, 1815, it shall and may be lawful for any foreign ship or schooner, or other vessel what ever, described in an act passed in the forty fifth year of his present majesty's reign (entitled "an act to consolidate and extend the several laws now in force for allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandize into and from certain ports in the West Indies," to come in ballast, or to import into any port of the Bahama Islands where is a custom house, the articles allowed in the said act to be imported, and also to export the articles allowed in the said act to be exported, conformably with the regulations of the said act; and also to export salt, subject to the duty of tonnage, and under the regulations imposed by an act passed in the twenty eighth year of his majesty's reign, entitled "an act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty's colonies and plantations in North America and in the West India Islands, and the countries belonging to the U. States of America, and between his majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the West Indies;" any thing in an act passed in the twenty sixth year of the reign of king Charles the II. entitled, "An act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation," or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding.

It And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of August, 1815, it shall and may be lawful for any British ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law, to export from any port of the said Bahama Islands, any quantity of salt, without entering into the bond and security required by an act passed in the sixth year of his present majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for repealing certain duties in the British colonies and plantations granted by several acts of parliament, and also the duties imposed by an act made in the last session of parliament, upon certain East India goods exported from Great Britain, and for granting other duties instead thereof; and for further encouraging, regulating and securing several branches of the trade of this kingdom and the British dominions in America."

CHINESE VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

The London Missionary Society has lately received 50 copies of Mr. Morrison's Translation of the New Testament into the Chinese Language, a work of immense labor and supreme importance. Mr. Morrison has been for many years employed in the study of Chinese Literature, preparatory to this great undertaking, while resident at Macao and Canton as a missionary. That he is well qualified for the work we have this important testimony, viz. that the East India Company have resolved to print, at their expense, his Dictionary and Grammar of the Chinese Language, in three ponderous volumes. Indeed, Mr. Morrison's correspondence shews him to be a man of talents, industry, and entire devotedness to the cause of Christ.

The completion of this translation, and the commencement of its distribution in China, and among the Chinese population of many Asiatic Islands, form an era in the history of the Church.

The London Missionary Society, under whose auspices, and at whose expense, the work has been finished, has sent 2 copies to this country—one to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and one to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. These copies have come safe to hand, and are a precious memorial of Christian affection, as exhi-

bing between all who are engaged in the same cause, and an interesting monument of what can be accomplished by perseverance, and well as a powerful stimulus to proceed with vigor in the great work of evangelizing mankind.

This work is contained in 8 pamphlets, elegantly folded, sewed, and covered, in the Chinese fashion—the four Gospels in their order occupy the four first—the Acts the fifth—Romans to 3 Corinthians, inclusive the sixth—Galatians to Philimon, inclusive the seventh—and the remainder of the New Testament, the eighth. These pamphlets contain about 157 pages of letter press, large octavo, each, and are all enclosed, when not in use, in a neat paste-board covering, or box.

The Chinese read from top to bottom, and from right to left. They begin at what we should call the last page of the book, and read the right hand column from top to bottom, and so on, taking each column in its order.—Each page has seven columns, which, as to their positions, resemble the columns of most syllables in our spelling books. The numeral characters are very simple, so that any person can learn in a few minutes to turn to any chapter and verse. The characters are very fair, beautiful and distinct, each character occupying about as much space, as is occupied by each letter in the word *Pamphlet* at the head of the first page of our blue cover. As many of the characters are very complicated, and as they are very numerous, it is indispensable that they should be large and distinct. From the appearance of this work, we should suppose that aged persons might read it, without glasses, with perfect ease. Each page has a marginal running title, beside the seven columns, expressing, as is evident by a comparison of different parts, the name of the book, and the number of the chapter. The paper is very fine, thin and strong. As the strokes are pretty broad and full and the paper is thin, the ink would strike through, so as to mar the beauty and distinctness of the work, if it were printed on both sides. The blank pages are, therefore, folded in, the from edges being accurately adjusted and not cut open. So nicely is this process performed, that the fronts appear quite as even as the fronts of any book which is cut, and the examiner would not suspect, without a particular scrutiny, that the leaves were double.

From the *Saratoga Journal*.

In 1794—Lord Howe met the French fleet of 26 sail—infantly broke the line, and secured a victory—took seven ships—another ship of the line he cut to pieces, that the sunk with every soul on board—so damaged others, that they foundered. Near 3000 of the French were killed and wounded, while the British lost in killed not 300.

In '95—Lord St. Vincent met the Spanish fleet, of 27 ships, with a force fully inferior, which he succeeded in dividing, and then defeating, capturing 4 of them, disabling and dispersing the rest—some of which were afterwards burned in the harbor of Trinidad.

In '97—the British fleet met that of Holland, [Which once under Van Tromp, fixed a boom at masthead, as evidence of its determination to sweep the ocean.] Out of 15 ships of the line, 11, besides frigates, struck to the British.

In '98—the British fleet gained the memorable victory over that of the French, at Aboukir. Here the whole French fleet, then there, except two ships and two frigates, were either taken or destroyed.

1801—flew the fleet of Denmark, though bravely defended as was ever fleet or sail—but it fell, as did, with it over two thousand of their country's defenders—at which ended the struggle in the north of Europe under what was called the *Armed Neutrality*, (at the head of which was the sovereign of Russia,) against the maritime aggressions of England.

In 1805, fell the combined fleets of France and Spain.—*The last of the race.*

Well indeed might the *Trident* of Neptune, now in the hands of Great Britain, be called "the three forked sceptre"—to Britain had Neptune resigned it. So that on the surface of "the great deep," there was none—none, her power or rights to dispute.

This then was the fate of the nations of Europe in a war with Old England. Their navies were swept from the Ocean.

But put now the question as applied to us.—In 1812—from Britain, the *Guerriere* answered "the charm is dissolved"—the *Macedonian* soon answered, "one Prong of our three forked sceptre is gone"—The *Jawa* "alas and another"!!

Thus in one year—the never to be forgotten eighteen hundred and twelve, in six months after war was declared,

"Thrice fell the plumes of England's crest—
And thrice her pride was slain."

Her squadrons on Erie & Champlain, re-echoed the groan—and to Europe proclaimed, that the respite from Britain was sent—to the maritime world, that though from the East, hope had departed, yet in the West an American Saturn had come.

"But if the question 'What then?' is yet unanswered—then.

"Ask Niagara's Cataract, what signs from wounds at Albion's heart, amid the roar it heard?"

"The Saratoga & Orleans, what they saw?"

"Ask Britain—Albion's self, what she felt?"

"Ask Europe and the Indies what they think?"

THE MODERN LAY-PREACHER.

NO. I.

"Pleasant words are as an honey comb, sweet to the soul, and health to the bones."

Proverbs.
The beautiful and emphatic doctrine which we find in every passage of Holy Writ, abounds with lessons no only of refined morality but of pure religion. No one who "searches the scriptures," with a mind imbued with ordinary intelligence, can mistake their lights, or be insensible to their powerful and sublime influence. In the passage which we have chosen for the commencement of a series of short essays, an instructive lesson is conveyed to every member of the civilized world; and in terms too, which ought to touch their hearts and understanding.

How many evils;—how many disastrous events have resulted from incautions, not to say wicked words? Facilities have been made desolate; children have been robbed, in an instant as it were, of their paternal protection;—and for what? For a mere "word" uttered in a moment of passion or intemperance. How truly then may we say that "pleasant words," even in the extreme trial of our passions, are "sweet to the soul." The man who can conquer his passions;—who can subdue the sudden eruptions of rage, which in its operation is more terrific than a subterraneous volcano, is truly a moral philosopher.

But "pleasant words," even in the ordinary concerns of life are of infinite value; and he who uses them, practices prudence, and will surely "reap his reward." Among men professing to be Christians, there should certainly be observed an urbanity of manners and a chastity of expression which would duly reproach.

But it is too frequently the case, in the transaction of worldly business, in the pursuit of worldly pleasure, that intemperate words lead to most lamentable consequences; whereas if a spirit of candour and fairness had prevailed, these distressing consequences would have been avoided. A false sense of honor among men often betrays them into swares which they afterwards poignantly regret; and it is on record in history that the dearest friends have become the direst foes, for the want of "pleasant words."

"The lips of the wife disperse knowledge; but the heart of the foolish do not so." "A former loveth not him that reproveh him"—"He that regardeth his proof shall be honored."

To you, therefore, who may be constitutionally, or habitually, in the use of "unpleasant words," suffer the humble Modern Lay Preacher, to recommend the Honey comb of sweet words. In high or low degree; in fissions of power or of subjection; in prosperity or in tribulation, "pleasant words" will avail you much.—The contrary will lead you to anger and strife, together with all their dangerous consequences. Let your word be "yea or nay;" and so will ye assuredly live in good report among your fellow men; and escape the conflicts which "humanity is heir to."

VALUABLE REMEDY.

Reading an account of a *wen* extracted, a friend of mine (Mr. William G. Forbes) mentioned a case wherein he had witnessed an entire cure of one of the largest wens, by the most simple means. His son was unfortunately afflicted for many years by one of those tumours, when a very respectable neighbor (Mr. Samuel Hallock) told the circumstances of a young school girl effecting a cure of one by rubbing it every day, as she passed to and from school, with the juice of milk or wild cotton weeds, which finally destroyed the wen.

This remedy was then resorted to by the young man, and in the course of the summer the tumor disappeared. The juice must be applied several times a day for a length of time, and it will give a happy relief to all who may choose to adopt it for a remedy.

W.

PRICES CURRENTS of Washington & New-York.

WASHINGTON					NEW-YORK, April 21.				
ARTICLES.	Per	From	To	Remarks.	From	To	Remarks.		
Bacon	cwt.	10	12	30	plenty				
Beans, white	bush	1			scarce				
Beef	bb.	12			nominal	12	14	scarce	
Bread, pilot	cwt.	8							
Butter	lb.	30	35		scarce	32	35		
Brandy, apple	gal.	1	20			85			
Cheese	lb.	1	20	40					
Cordage	cwt.	18	20	25	do.	13	20		
Cotton	lb.	20	25	35	do.	18	19		
Coffee	bush	80			do.	24	26		
Flax seed	bb.	7	50	5		1	28	1	42
Flour	skin	2	25			7	23	7	23
Furs, Otter	skin	1	25			2	60		
Glass, window	1000				none	14	75		
Grain—wheat	bush	1	70	75		1	25	1	37
Gunpowder	lb.	72	80			45	50		
Hams	lb.	12	12			14	16	scarce	
Hogs, Lard	bb.	4	3			18	16		
Herrings	cwt.	9	10		do.	6	7		
Iron, Bar	lb.	20	25		do.	23	23		
Leather, seal	skin	3	55	4	scarce	2	35	2	50
Lead	cwt.	12	18	30	none	11	50	scarce	
Lumber, Common	M.	18	20		do.				
W. O. Hhd. staves	"	20	22		none				
Pipe do.	"	40			sales				
Bbl. do.	"	12	12		scarce				
R O. Hhd. do.	"	11							
Shingles, Cypress	"	2							
Molasses	gal.	70	80			60	65		
Nails, cut	lb.	15				11	13		
Wrought	"	25							
Waxes, Stearic	bb.	2	25			3	50	scarce	
Pach	"	1	50	1	do.				
Tar	"	2	50	1		3			
Rosin	"	1	50	1	plenty	3			
Turpentine	gal.	1	50	1		3			
Spirits of do.	"	35				37			
Varnish bright	"	25							
Oil, Linseed	"	1	30			57			
Fish	"	30				50			
Paper writing	ream				none				
Letter	bb.	18	18			19	20		
Pork	bush	90							
Pean, white	"	80							
Red	"	1	50	1	none	1	18		
Potatoes, Irish	gal.	1	50	1	do.	75	80	few sales	
Rum, W. I.	"	1	50	1	do.				
N. E.	"	1			do.				
Salt	bush	1			do.				
Shot	25lb.	15				13			
Soap	lb.	35				28			
Sugar, Leaf	cwt.	17	18			17	30	17	25
Brown	bb.	6	30	7		10	13		
Shad	cwt.	8	7			5	8		
Tobacco, leaf	"	15			do.	15	30	plenty	
Twine	lb.	75			do.				
Tallow	"	15							
Whiskey	gal.	75	80						
Wax Bees	lb.	25	25			25	26		
Wine Madeira	gal.				none	3	37	4	scarce
Wool, Common	lb.				do.	62			
Merino	"				do.	1	25		

Just Received,
Per Schooner Tricon, from St. Domingo,
AND FOR SALE,
45 Hhds and 9 bbls. first quality
Molasses, and about
20,000 wt. Muscovado Sugar of superi-
or quality—Apply to
D. KING.
April 28.

The Subscriber
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public, that he has recommenced
the Nail Cutting business, and offers for
sale, Nails, Brads, and Sprigs, at the fol-
lowing prices for ready money only—
3d. Nails " 20
4d. " " 18
5d. " " 16
6d. " " 14
7d. " " 12
8d. " " 10
9d. " " 8
10d. " " 6
11d. " " 5
12d. " " 4
Orders left at the Printing Office, or
with any person in Washington, will be
strictly attended to, and Nails delivered
in Washington agreeable to Orders.
I also have made, Mill Irons of all des-
criptions and all other work in the Black-
smith line of business—Also Composition
Callings, Wheat Fans, Threshing Ma-
chines, Carding and Spinning machines,
Corn Shellers, &c.
THOMAS TROTTER.
April 28.

LIST of LETTERS
Remaining in the Washington Post Office,
March 31, 1815.
A—Abraham Artry, Edward Arnold.
B—Elizabeth Bond, Hance Baker, Pe-
ter Bingham, J. Bell, John Braddy, Mil-
ly Bond.
C—Jerry Christian, William W. Cald-
well, Enoch Chost, 2; Sarah A. Cook,
Isaac Carr, Capt. Cooper, Abraham Cha-
cob, James Carver, John Cook.
D—Benjamin Davis, Wm. Dickinson,
P. Darkin, Patrick Darkin, James Da-
vidson.
E—Jas. B. Ellison, Elizabeth Edwards.
F—Elijah Farrow.
G—Joseph Cullford, Wm. Gordan,
Benjamin Gorkins.
H—Everard Hall, 2; Parham Hobbs,
Philip Holland, A. E. Harvey, Isaac Har-
ris, Pilley Hill, Nathan Harmon.
I—John W. Jones, Edward J. Jones,
Clim Jones, Joseph Joseph.
L—Jeremiah Legget, Henry W. Long,
Silas Long, Jno. Lodwick.
M—Gilbert Mathews.
O—Wm. Osborn.
P—Lemuel Palmer, Peter Prichard,
Edward Pasteur, Jonathan Price.
R—Isaac Rodney.
S—John S. Smallwood, Henry Smith,
Wm. Singleton, Samuel B. Scott.
T—Samuel Taylor.
W—Franklin Wharton, Samuel Wil-
liams, 2; Marcus Wilber, Winney
Woodard, 2; Nancy C. Williams.
James Arent, P. M.
64, 2nd 2

WASHINGTON, May 5

Age of Wonders!!! BOUNAPARTE On the Throne of France.

From the Baltimore American.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
New York to a merchant of this city
dated.
New-York, April 24, 6 o'clock, P. M.
I enclose you a letter for Baltimore,
for my friends, which you will be pleased
to forward immediately; it announces
the wonderful news of BONA-PARTE'S
HAVING RESUMED THE THRONE
OF FRANCE. The fact is simply this:
The schooner Sine qua Non has just ar-
rived here in twenty five days from Ro-
chelle; papers by her say, that BONA-
PARTE landed at Frejus with his hun-
dred men, was joined by BARTISSE with
twenty thousand, and entered Paris on the
20th March without opposition. The
King and his family had retired to En-
gland. Bonaparte had issued a proclama-
tion announcing his return and re-ascend-
ing the throne, issued an order for the
sequestration of British property. The
names of his high Functionaries are
given. The tricolored flag had been
flying in France ten days—you may rely,
that this story, no matter how improbable
or unexpected, is not the less true.
New-York, 26th April, 6 P. M.
The Sine qua non has just arrived from
Rochelle, which she left the 31st March—
We have in our possession, Moniteurs of
the 23d and 25d, by which we learn that
Napoleon entered Paris on the night of
the 30th March, at the head of the troops
sent out to oppose him—that he has ap-
pointed the officers of government, and
is at completely fixed on his throne as
before. It seems that he entered France
from Elba with only 600 men, and that
the people and military joined his stand-
ard wherever he came.
The Bourbons have fled to England.
All British property found is under con-
fiscation. There is no doubt but that all
ports in France will be immediately block-
aded, and fast sailing vessels will be again
in demand. The Favorite ship of war
arrived in England with the ratified treaty
in 19 days from New York. Napoleon
landed at Frejus, and it seems the Bour-
bon Minister of War had completely de-
scribed his submission. There can be no doubt
or hesitation about these facts—we have
read the papers and conversed with the
captain—Talleyrand had quit Paris &
gone to England.

From our correspondent at Philadelphia,
received by the Expedition Stage of
last evening.
Office of the Freeman's Journal,
Friday, April 23.
Extract of a letter from New York dated
April 26, 1815, 7 o'clock, P. M. re-
ceived by D. Parib, Esq. by express.
The schooner Sine Qua Non, captain
Pond, has just arrived in 29 days from
Bordeaux, with Paris papers to the 23d
March.

Bonaparte landed at Frejus in France
with 600 men, was joined by Barchier
with 25,000, marched to Paris where he
arrived on the 20th March. The Royal
family quit that city on the night of the
19th—one account says they retired to
Belgium, the other to England.
The Moniteur of the 26d March con-
tains Bonaparte's proclamation announ-
cing his restoration and ordering a se-
questration of all British property—An-
other account says he had declared war
against England, and marched troops to
Belgium—He has reappointed all his old
officers.

By the Pilot boat Sch. Shelby, which
arrived at New York on the 21st ult. we
learn that American produce in all the
windward islands was extremely low; and
that we are permitted to bring away the
produce of the French Islands by paying
10 per cent duty.

New-York April 16.
By the politeness of a passenger who
came in the British brig Enterprise,
from St. Jago de Cuba, we have been
favored with the following:—

By the mail from Havana of the 29th
March, advices were received that the
captain general had received orders from
Spain to enforce the laws of the Indies,
and that no foreign vessels would be al-
lowed to trade with the colonies.

BALTIMORE, April 21.
Arrived sch'r Diamond, Kelly, from
Havana. Transports and vessels of war
from the N. Orleans expedition, were

arriving and sailing daily for Europe, after
taking in supplies. Two regiments more
were expected to touch at Havana.

It was whispered a short time before
falling, that a British ship of war had
arrived from England bringing despatches
to 15th Feb. stating that the CONGRESS
OF VIENNA HAD BEEN BROKEN
UP, and a rupture expected. That the
Emperor of Russia was organizing a large
army; being intent on keeping Poland—
these accounts were credited in the En-
glish circles. A vessel arrived two days
before, sailing from La Vera Cruz,
brought only 500,000 dollars of silver—
millions expected. The revolutionists
had to complete a possession of the in-
terior, that the convey could not travel
between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

MARRIED last evening, Mr. FRED-
ERICK H. NELSON, merchant of Newbern,
to Miss WILHELMINE OWENS, daughter of
Mr. Stephen Owens of this county.

DIED
Lately on his passage to India, whither
he was going to discharge the Ward of
Essex, the Rev. Thomas Coke,
L. L. D., one of the Bishops of the Me-
thodist Episcopal Church in the United
States. He was the disciple and im-
mediate successor, at the head of the Me-
thodist Church, of the late Rev. John
Wesley.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Jonathan
Flag, of his town.

Port of Washington

ARRIVED—Sch. Sea Flower, Dough,
Baltimore; Sloop Henry Luther, New-
bern; Liberty, Dean, Dighton; Farmer,
Bradley, 4 days from New York.
CLEARED—Sloop Mulberry, Wen-
ver, Baltimore; Farmer, Bradley, N. Y.
New York, April 21—Ar. Sch. Friend-
ship, Ruby, 3 days from Newbern, N. C.
23d brig Pittilla Armistead, Pike, 8 days
from Plymouth, N. C. Sch. Jolly Sailor,
Tillet, 7 days from Edemary, N. C. sloop
Black, Rhodes, 7 days from Newbern.
Cl. sch. Falk Play, Ballance, Elizabeth
City.

Philadelphia, April 22—Ar. sch. Eliza,
Blade, 3 days from Washington, N. C.
also, sloop Palomen, Gibbs, Plymouth do.
Cl. sch. Thorn, Brooks, Wilmington.

Just Received AND FOR SALE BY J. B. Stickney,

Fresh Imperial Tea,
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, No. 1.
Loaf, Havana white, & brown Sugar,
Cinnamon and Cloves,
Allspice & Pepper,
Real Goshen Butter,
6, 8, 10, and 12d Nails,
Orange Cordial,
Teneriffe Wine, W. I. Rum,
Brandy, Whiskey, & Molasses,
A small quantity of Liverpool blown
Salt, &c. &c.
W. B. A good Wharf, and Warehouse
for Storage on reasonable Terms, by
J. B. S.
May 5.

FOR SALE,

THE Hull of a very fine new Vessel of
about 160 tons burden—For terms, apply
to
May 5. A. P. NEALE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on
the night of the 29th ult. my negro man
TOM;

(Who calls himself TOM WALKER)
He is about 35 years of age, slim made,
very black, very talkative, and impudent;
he has been branded with the letter T on
each cheek, but it does not appear very
plain.

Whoever will bring him to me, or se-
cure him in jail, shall receive the above
reward.

All masters of vessels are forbid carry-
ing him away under the penalty of the
Law.

THOMAS TROTTER.
May 5.

For Liverpool.

The fine ship Concord, Robert Johnson
master, having very good accommodations
for about six passengers, which will be ta-
ken on reasonable terms, if application is
immediately made to Messrs. Rob. & Nel-
son, & Co. Richmond, Neilson and Neale,
Norfolk, Master on board, or
D. KING.
Washington, N. C. April 21.

CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT, &c.

Copy of a letter from Com. Alexander Murray, President of a Court of Enquiry, lately held at New York, to investigate the causes of the capture of the U. S. Frigate President, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New York, April 17, 1815.
 "Sir—I herewith transmit to you the result of the court of Enquiry, respecting the capture of the Frigate President, with the opinion of the court.

We have been the more minute in our investigation than might at first view have been deemed necessary; but as there has been a diversity of opinions prevailing among the British commanders, concerned in her capture, it was desirable in our view, to lay before the world in the most correct manner every circumstance that led to that event, which has afforded another high proof of American heroism, and so highly honorable to her commanders, officers and crew, that every American citizen must feel a pride in knowing, that our flag has been so nobly defended.

The minutes of the court having been read and approved, the court was cleared, and, after due deliberation, resolved to express the sentiments and opinions of the members, on the matters submitted them as follows:

In execution of the orders of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, we have (with the exception of two very young midshipmen), examined every officer belonging to the President, within the reach of the court, who survived the late glorious conflict between the frigate President and a squadron of his Majesty's ships.

We are of opinion, that the primary cause of the loss of the President, was her running on the bar as she was leaving this port. The violence and continuance of the floods she received for an hour and a half or more, considering that she was laden with stores and provisions for a very long cruise, could not but have injured her greatly, and must have impeded her sailing. Her haggard and twisted appearance after she arrived at Bermuda, must have been the effects of this unfortunate accident. We are convinced that it was owing to this that the enemy were able to overtake her.

The striking of the President on the bar cannot be imputed to the fault of any officer who was attached to her; on the contrary, we think every possible precaution was taken, and the utmost exertions were used by her commander and officers, to ensure her safe passage over the bar, and to relieve her after she had struck. The accident was occasioned by some mistake in placing the boats, which were to serve as beacons for the President, through a channel always dangerous for a vessel of her draught, but particularly so at such a time as she was obliged to select for passing it, when the land marks could not be distinguished.

From the time that the superiority of the enemy's force was ascertained, and it became the duty of the President to evade it, we are convinced that the most proper measures were pursued, and that she made every possible effort to escape. No means, in our opinion, were so likely to be attended with success, as those which were adopted by Commodore Decatur. Any suggestions that different measures would have been more likely to accomplish the object, we think, are without foundation, and may be the result of ignorance, or the dictates of a culpable ambition, or of envy.

We consider the management of the President from the time she commenced till her surrender, as the highest evidence of the experience, skill and resources of her commander, and of the ability and teamanship of her officers and crew. We fear that we cannot express, in a manner that will do justice to our feelings, our admiration of the conduct of Commodore Decatur, and his officers and crew, while engaged with the enemy, threatened with a force so superior, possessing advantages, which must have appeared to render all opposition unavailing; otherwise than as it might affect the honor of our navy, and the character of our seamen. They fought with a spirit which no prospect of success could have heightened, and, if victory had met its common reward, the Endymion's name would have been added to our list of naval conquests. In this unequal conflict the enemy gained a ship, but the victory was ours. When the President was obliged to leave the Endymion to avoid the other ships which were fast coming up, the Endymion was subdued; and if her friends had not been at hand to rescue her, she was so entirely disabled that the soon must have struck her flag. A proof of this is, that

she made no attempt to pursue the President, or to annoy her by a single shot while the President was within her reach, when, with the hope of escape from the overwhelming force which was nearly upon her, the President presented her stern to the Endymion's broadside. A further proof that the Endymion was conquered is, the shattered condition in which she appeared, while the President in the contest with her had sustained but little injury; and the fact that the Endymion did not join the squadron till many hours after the President had been surrounded by the other four enemy ships, and had surrendered to them, is strong corroborative evidence of the disabled state in which the President left the Endymion.

We think it due to Com. Decatur and his heroic officers and crew, to notice the proposition he made to board the Endymion, when he found she was coming up, and the manner in which this proposition was received by his gallant crew. Such a design, at such a time, could only have been conceived by a soul without fear, and approved with patriotic cheerings by men regardless of danger. Had not the enemy perceived the attempt, and availed himself of the power he had in the early part of the action to turn the approach of the President, the American force might now be fighting on the Endymion. In the subsequent part of the engagement the enemy's squadron was too near to permit the execution of this design, and the disabled state of the Endymion would have frustrated the principal object which Com. Decatur had in making to board an attempt, which was to avail himself of the Endymion's sailing to escape. With his crew from his pursuers.

We conclude by expressing our opinion, that Com. Decatur, as well during the chase, as through his conduct with the enemy, evinced great judgment and skill, perfect coolness, the most determined resolution and heroic courage. That his conduct, and the conduct of his officers and crew, is highly honorable to them, and to the American navy, and deserves the warmest gratitude of their country. That they did not give up their ship till she was surrounded and overpowered by a force so superior, that further resistance would have been unjustifiable and a useless sacrifice of the lives of brave men.

The order of the Secretary of the Navy requires us to express an opinion as to the conduct of the officers and crew of the President after the capture. The testimony of all the witnesses concurs in enabling us to give it our decided approbation.

By the court,
 ALEX. MURRAY, Pres.
 True copy from the original.
 CARVALADO D. COLDER,
 Judge Advocate.

Navy Department, April 30, 1815.
 APPROVED—
 B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Navy Department, April 30th, 1815.
 SIR—In the course of official duty, it is my highest satisfaction to render justice to the gallantry and good conduct of the brave officers and seamen of the United States Navy.

In giving an official sanction to the recent proceedings of the court of Enquiry, instituted at your request, to investigate the causes of the loss, by capture, of the Frigate President, late of the Navy of the United States, while under your command; and to enquire into the conduct of the commander, officers and crew of the said Frigate, before and after surrender to the enemy; it would be equally unjust to your merit, as well as to my sentiments and feelings, to pass over this investigation with a mere formal approbation—I have therefore, Sir, to express to you, in the fullest manner, the high sense of approbation which the President of the U. States and this department entertain for your professional character as an officer, who in every instance has added lustre to the flag of the union; and whose brilliant actions have raised the national honor and fame, even in the moment of surrendering your ship to an enemy's squadron of vastly superior force, over whose attack singly, you were decidedly triumphant; and you will be pleased to present to each of your gallant officers and crew, the thanks of your government, for their brave defence of the ship, and the flag of the United States.

The proceedings and opinion of the court of Enquiry of which Commodore Alex. Murray is President, are approved. I am very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD,
 Com. STEPHEN DECATUR U. S. Navy,
 New York.

IRISH ELOQUENCE.

MR. PHILIPS'S
 From Carrick's Moving Post.

During the late vacation this distinguished young Irishman received many demonstrations of public gratitude, from communities where he had been personally unknown. The public dinner given to him in the city of Cork, and the address of the members of Limerick, inviting him to a similar distinction in that city, have been already communicated to the public. At Killarney he was received with acclamations and bonfires—and the usual, but interesting spectacle, of burning the red deer, was celebrated to his honor. At a dinner given in the neighborhood of Killarney, at which Mr. Philips, and Mr. Payne, the American actor, were present, a toast was given in combined reference to the two strangers, and the two countries, to which they belonged—Mr. Philips after the toast was drunk, replied to the company in the following manner.

It is not with the vain hope of re-creating by words the miseries which have been literally showered upon me during the short period of our acquaintance, that I now interrupt for a moment, the flow of your harmony. Indeed it is not necessary.—An Irishman needs no equal for his hospitality; in a generous impulse is the instinct of his nature, and the very consciousness of the act carries its recompense along with it. But, Sir, there are sensations excited by an allusion in your toast, under the influence of which silence would be impossible. To be associated with Mr. Payne, must be to any one who regards private virtues and personal accomplishments, a source of peculiar pride, and that feeling is not a little enhanced in me by a recollection of the country to which we are indebted for his qualifications. Indeed the mention of America has never failed to fill me with the most lively emotions, in my earliest infancy—that tender season, when impressions the most permanent and the most powerful, are likely to be traced, the story of her then recent struggle raised a thrill in every heart that loved liberty, and wrung a reluctant tribute even from discomfited oppression.—I saw her fighting alike the legions that would enslave, and the legions that would intimidate; dashing from her lips the poisoned cup of European servitude, and thro' all the vicissitudes of her protracted conflict, displaying a magnanimity that defied misfortune, and a moderation that ornamented victory. It was the first vision of my childhood; it will defend with me to the grave. As a man, then, I venerate the mention of America; but as an Irishman, I concede her claims on my affection. Never, oh never, while she has her memory left her, can Ireland forget the home of her emigration, and the asylum of her exile. No matter whether their sorrows spring from the errors of enthusiasm, or the realities of suffering—from fancy or affliction—from fiction or from fact—that must be reserved for the forum of those whom the laps of ages shall acquit of partiality.

It is for the men of other ages to investigate and record it; but it is for the men of every age to best the hospitality that received the shelterless, and love the feeling that befriended the unfortunate. But if America calls on her gratitude for the past; how deeply does she draw upon our interest for the future.—Who can say, that when, in its follies or its crimes, the old world shall have interred all the pride of its power, and all the pomp of its civilization, human nature may not find its destined regeneration in the new. Perhaps, when the temple and the trophy shall have mouldered into dust—when the glories of our names shall be put to the legend of tradition, and the light of our discoveries only live in song—Philosophy may rise again in the sky of her Franklin, and glory rekindle at the urn of her Washington. Is this the vision of romantic fancy? I appeal to history—the monumental record of national rise and national ruin. Tell me, thou revered chronicle of the grave, can the splendor of achievement, or the solidity of success, secure to empire the pre-eminence of its possessions? Alas, Troy thought so once, yet the land of Priam lives only in song—Thebes thought so once, yet her hundred gates have crumbled, and her very tombs are but as the dust they were destined to commemorate—to thought Palmyra where is she? so thought the countries of Demosthenes and the Spartan, yet Leonidas is trampled by the timid slave, and Athens insulted by the mindless Ottoman.—The days of their glory are as

Mr. Philips, we understand, is a native of Sligo, and is but twenty-eight years of age.

If they had never been, and the island that was then a speck, rude and neglected in the barren ocean now reveals the wealth of their commonwealth, the glory of their armies, the fame of their philosophy, the eloquence of their language, the inspiration of their bards! Who shall say, then, contemplating the past, that England's proud and potent in the present, may not one day be what Athens is, and the young America yet to be, what Athens was? Happy, when the European columns shall have mouldered, and the night of barbarism shrouded its very ruins, that mighty continent may emerge from the horizon, to take her first dawn of sovereignty of the abundant!

Such, Sir, is the natural progress of human operations, and such the saddest spectacle of human pride. But I should apologize for this digression—the temple are at best a fall, although an insubstantial fall. At all events, they are ill suited to such an hour as this. I shall endeavor to atone for it, by turning to a theme which cannot concern our revolutions alone. It is the wisdom of your speech, and a noble one it is, that the top of the gay with the burden of the great, and finally, even in the eyes of its deity, his wraps is not less lovely when glowing beneath the foliage of the palm tree and the myrtle. Allow me to add one flower to the chaplet, which, though it sprung in America, is no exotic—virtue has planted it, and it is naturalized every where.

No matter what may be the birth place of such a man as Washington. No climate can claim, no country can appropriate him, the beam of Providence to the human race—his name is eternal, and his residence eternal. Though it was the defect of our artists, had the disgrace of our policy, I should think the convulsion in which he died his crime; if he heaven thundered and the earth rocked, yet, when the storm passed, how pure was the climate that it cleared, how bright in the brow of the firmament was the planet it revealed to us! In the production of Washington, it does really appear, as if nature was endeavoring to improve upon herself, and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the new individual influence, no doubt there were, splendid exemplifications of some single qualification. Caesar was martial—Scipio was consistent—Hannibal was patient—but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and like the lovely day of summer, the Golden rule, to exhibit in one glow of illustrious beauty, the pride of every model and the perfection of every master. As a general he marshalled the potent id to a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the Cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage; and such was the wisdom of his views, and the philosophy of his councils, that in the Soldier and the Statesman he himself added the character of the Sage. A conqueror, he was untainted with the taint of blood—a revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason, for aggression commenced the contest and a century called him to the command. Liberty was his sword—security his shield—victory returned it. If he had paused here, history might doubt what station to assign him; whether at the head of her Citizens or her Soldiers—her Heroes or her Patriots. But the last glorious act crowned his career, and banished hesitation. Who, like Washington, after having freed a Country, resigned her crown, and retired to a Cottage rather than reign in a Capitol? Immortal man! He took from the Battle its crime, and from the Conquest its chains—he left the victorious glory of his self denial, and turned upon the vanquished only the retribution of his mercy—Happy, proud America! The lightning of Heaven could not resist your Sage—the temptation of Earth could not corrupt your Soldier!

I give your, Sir, the memory of George Washington.

A letter from Charleston, dated April 7, says:—“The brig Harriet, from Providence, in coming over the bar, discovered a new channel, which will admit vessels twenty four feet of water. She came over at half tide, and had twenty feet good. Large ships can now get out with a south wind, which before they could not.”

For Sale,

A likely young negro fellow—has some knowledge of the blacksmith's trade. Apply to

W. W. RODMAN.
 April 21.